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SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR
SUBJECT Economic - Coal
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers
WHERE PUBLISHED USSR
DATE PUBLISHED 15 Nov - 20 Dec 1951
LANGUAGE Russian
DATE OF INFORMATION 1951
DATE DIST. 27 Feb 1952
NO. OF PAGES 4
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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NEW MACHINES, METHODS INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF USSR COAL INDUSTRY

NEW MINING METHOD SPEEDS DEVELOPMENT WORK IN DONBASS MINE -- Kiev, Pravda
Ukrainy, 13 Dec 51

A leader of a passage-cutting brigade in the Mine imeni Rumyantsev in the Donbass has displayed valuable initiative. He has proposed and put into operation a method of cutting two passages at the same time with the aid of but one rock-loading machine and he has achieved remarkable results.

Previously the rock-loading machine at the service of one face, had been used only 10-12 hours out of 24, standing idle while rock was being drilled, the worked-out area propped, and roads laid. The new method arranged for the organization of work at two faces so as to make it possible to work the machine to capacity. This almost doubled the labor productivity and accelerated the tempo in cutting development drifts.

At present, the miners are cutting haulage passages in both an eastern and western direction in the Yul'yevskiy seam. All operations are carried out in conformance with a chart. Thus, for example, in the first shift the machine operates at the eastern face and at the same time coal is being cut and rock drilled at the western face. At the end of this shift the machine is transferred to the western face, where it completes loading the rock that has been drilled. In the third shift rock is carried off at the eastern face and the worked-out area is propped and roads are laid at the western face.

During the first month of operations by this method, the 12-man brigade cut 100 linear meters of haulage as against a plan of 60 linear meters and achieved a daily advance of 5.5 meters, completing a cycle at each face. The brigade has pledged to cut 120 linear meters in December.

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KKP-1 COMBINE INCREASES OUTPUT OF DONBASS MINES -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy,
13 Dec 51

The new KKP-1 combine, designed for working steeply dipping coal seams, is being used successfully in the Mine imeni Rumyantsev. Machine operators at section No 20 complete a full cycle at the mine face daily and deliver 5,000 tons of coal a month. They have set themselves the task of raising the performance of the machine to 6,000 tons a month and have issued an appeal to all machine operators to master the use of the KKP-1 quickly.

Not only Gorlovka but also neighboring regions responded. Operators are making a careful study of the machine with the aim of exploiting it to capacity and avoiding unproductive idle periods. Workers in a section of Krasnyy Oktyabr' Mine No 1-2, Ordzhonikidzeugol' Trust, have entered the competition and have resolved to push the performance of their combine to 6,000 tons a month, reduce production costs of coal, and improve its quality. The miners are fulfilling their promise and have already mined more than 600 tons of above-plan coal this month. One combine operator is fulfilling his norm 150 percent. Machine operators of the Yumkom Mine of the same trust and of Nikitovka Mine No 4-5, Gorlovskugol' Trust, are also giving a model performance and are exceeding production quotas.

The KKP-1 machine is in operation in many mines of the central region of the Donbass. A competition must be extended among machine operators of all mines to exploit the KKP-1 to capacity.

DONBASS MINER STEPS UP PERFORMANCE OF PNEUMATIC DRILL -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy,
13 Dec 51

Six months ago a miner of Mine No 19-20 of the Gorlovskugol' Trust cut 702 tons of coal in a month with his pneumatic drill. The news of his record spread to many mines. He visited a number of mines and described his experience in detail. As a result, a competition was started among the miners to cut at least 500 tons a month with a pneumatic drill. One man studying the method of the record maker beat his teacher's record and cut 730 tons in September. His average monthly performance since the beginning of 1951 was 502 tons. One miner in the Mine imeni Kalinin cut 650 tons and at least four cut up to 600 tons. More than 200 miners in Gorlovka mines are now delivering 500-600 tons of coal a month, fulfilling their quotas 200-300 percent.

DONBASS TRUST INCREASES PRODUCTIVITY -- Moscow, Pravda, 18 Dec 51

The Zhyevanratsit Trust completed the 1951 plan for coal output and development work ahead of schedule. During the year, the average daily output increased to 12.3 percent over 1950 and, in the case of mines operating on the cycle work schedule, to 50 percent. Labor productivity rose more than 11 percent during this period, the quality of the coal improved greatly, and production costs were lowered. Workers of the mines have pledged to give the country tens of thousands of tons of high-grade coal above the 1951 plan.

HOW CYCLE WORK SCHEDULE OPERATES IN TKVARCHELI COAL MINES -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 20 Dec 51

The cycle work schedule in operation in many sections of the Tkvarcheli coal mines was a contributing factor toward the fulfillment of the 1951 plan 6 weeks ahead of schedule.

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The mine imeni Stalin is collecting some interesting experiences on the use of the cycle work schedule. Section No 8 is an ordinary section of the mine. Formerly work was completed here without any time calculations. The personnel had no idea when any operation should be started or completed. The following account is a description of a regular day at the section according to the new method.

Work starts at 2400 hours sharp. The operator of the cutting machine begins his work. While he cuts, the loading personnel load onto the conveyor the coal which has been dislodged by the cutting machine. They are followed by the timberman, who props the worked-out area. By the end of the shift the loading personnel have reached the center of the 65-meter face and the cutter is 10 meters ahead of them. In the following shift the loading personnel first dispose of the coal cut from the last 10 meters in the preceding shift. The operator of the cutting machine finishes cutting the face in the first 6-6½ hours of the shift and in the remaining 1-1½ hours sees to the lowering of the cutting machine so that at the end of the second shift it is located in its original position, below the face in the main passage. The third shift is devoted to repair and development work. The conveyor is moved to a new spot, mine timbers are delivered, rock is removed from the ventilation passage, and the ventilation passage is propped. Thus a work cycle is completed every 24 hours.

Working on this schedule, 15-20 percent more coal is mined than provided for in the plan. The output rose from 3,037 tons in May to 6,370 tons in November. Each miner mines on an average 27 tons of coal per month while he mined only 46 tons per month before the cycle work schedule was inaugurated. The new work method made it possible for the section to save nearly 40,000 rubles in a half year.

Miners' wages have increased greatly. In November, a cutting machine operator received 6,307 rubles, a coal loader, 4,351 rubles, a passage cutter, 6,528 rubles, an equipment mover 3,013 rubles, and a timberman, 3,845 rubles.

KARAGANDA COAL INDUSTRY SHOWS DEFECTS - Alma-Ata, Kazukhtanskaya Pravda, 16 Dec 51

Labor productivity for Karaganda underground coal mining was 18 percent higher in 1951 than in 1948 and 26 percent higher than in 1945. At the same time, the average monthly pay of miners rose 11 percent and production costs dropped 8 percent. A total of 32 mine faces in the basin have been converted to the cycle work schedule.

However there are still serious defects in the Karaganda coal industry. A considerable number of mines are not fulfilling the month and year plan. The average progressive norms for increasing the productivity of operating machinery are not being fulfilled, which indicates that the machines, and, in particular the mining combines, are being poorly exploited. More than half of the faces converted to the cycle schedule are not fulfilling the established cycle norm.

Scientific workers in the basin and institutes of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR are not paying sufficient attention to the discovery of new improved systems and methods of coal extraction and cleaning of coal with a high ash content, the solution of problems of improving mine ventilation and gasifying coal seams before removing them, and the development and introduction of new forms of labor organization.

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KARAGANDA COAL PIT OPERATES EFFICIENTLY -- Alma-Ata, Kazakstanskaya Pravda,
20 Dec 51

Coal pit No 1-2 is one of the outstanding pits of Karaganda. Operators in charge of the walking excavator in use in this pit determined to remove 1,000 cubic meters of rock per shift, 200 cubic meters more than the norm, and are meeting with success. There have been several instances in December where 300-500 cubic meters of rock, 1,000 cubic meters above the norm, have been loaded per shift into dump cars. A 60-ton railroad car can be filled in a few minutes by an operator who dumps one bucket of coal into the car every 15-20 seconds.

For more than a week pit No 1-2 has been delivering coal above the 1951 plan. Pit No 1-2 won a Transferable Red Banner of the VTSSPS and the Ministry of the Coal Industry USSR for excellent performance in the third quarter of 1951. The pit completed the 1951 plan 10 days sooner than it had promised. Its labor productivity was 33 percent higher than the plan, production costs were lowered, and 1.5 million rubles were saved.

KIRGIZ MINE DISTINGUISHES ITSELF -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 15 Nov 51

Workers of Mine No 2/3 of the Sulyuktaugol' Trust have held the first place for the past 2 years in a competition of coal miners of the Kirgiz SSR. Each month the mine increases its rate of extraction, lowers production costs, and improves the quality of the coal mined. During a 9-month period, many thousands of tons of above-plan coal have been extracted.

The underground railroads of the mine extend for many kilometers. Formerly they had been neglected and kept in poor condition, but now brigades of qualified workers have inspected every meter of the railroad, laid new ballast, and replaced light rails with heavy ones. Now all passages are in good condition and, as a result, the electric locomotive gives a 50-percent more efficient performance than formerly.

The number of persons employed in underground transport and for road maintenance has decreased, since most of the workings run along firm rock. Workings running along coal, which have frequently caved in, have been shut off. Shunting winches have been set up at loading points and crossing railings have been constructed in the haulage passages so as to make possible the arrival of empty cars below the mine face and the departure of loaded cars.

After the cycle work schedule was introduced into the first section of the mine, the coal output increased about three times.

Mine No 2/3 has fulfilled all its obligations. It completed the 1951 plan for coal extraction, its labor productivity rose 18.7 percent, and its savings amounted to 1,513,000 rubles. The plan for development work was exceeded 18.8 percent. Now the miners have pledged to extract by the end of the year several tens of thousands of tons of coal, to improve the quality of the coal extracted, and to save 2 million rubles by lowering production costs.

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